BAILROAD

COMPLETED.

As 500 miles of the Western portion of the line, be

200 MILES REMAIN

To be finished to open the Grand Through Line to the Pacific. This opening will certainly take place early this season.

Besides a donation from the Government of 12 800 eres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its line as com pleted and accepted, at the average rate of about 26,500 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply with all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled has already

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

AT PAR

And Accrued Interest

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue ksown FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, AND NO MORE These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the entire road and all its equipments,

They Have Thirty Years to Run, at Six per Cent.,

AND BOTH

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent. gold interest bonds of the United States (the'sie) will be due in 12 years, and they are worth 112. If they had 30 years to run, they would stand at not less than 125. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach this rate. The demand for European investment is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of \$26,500 per mile upon what for a long time must be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States is PERFECTLY SECURE. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about \$30,000,000, and the interest \$1,800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than \$2,500,000 per nrum, while the gross earnings of the year 1868 PROM WAY BUSINESS only, on AN AVERAGE OF LESS THAN 700 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERA TION, WERE MORE THAN

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS,

From	Passengers		\$1,024,005-97
	Freight		2,040,238-19
**			
14			
140		as	
**	Government	troops,	161,077-77
	**	freight,	449,410-33
**	Contractors'	men	201,179-01
	. 10	material	968,411 8
make	War I Told All		45 068 est-e

This large amount is only an indication of the im. mer se traffic that must go over the through line in a few months, when the great tide of Pacific coast travel and trade will begin. It is estimated that this pusiness must make the carnings of the road from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR.

As the supply of these Bonds will soon came, parties who desire to invest in them will find it for their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency. A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED

OCTORER L containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete state ment in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on app loation.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

$\mathbf{M}_{0}\mathbf{CLURE\&CO}.$

How General Grant Blocked their "Little Game."

Curtin Will Not Go into the Cabinet-Who Will?

In THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of yesterday, a special telegram announced that the self-constituted representative of the wishes of sil Pennsylvanians, A. K. McClure, had besought General Grant to appoint ex-Governor Curtin to his Cabinet. The following telegrams to the New York press will show how neatly the de facto official McClure was snubbed, and his "iriends" placed in the background. The New

York World says :-General Grant then said:—"I do not see that the politicians of Pennsylvania should make up my Cabinet." Mr. McClure replied that as for George H. Stuart he never knew him to be active at a Republican meeting, or to contribute otherwise to the success of the Republican party; indeed, he would not be looked upon as party; indeed, he would not be looked upon as a representative man of the party, and, he added, that standing as an old member of his party, "I must protest against the selection of Mr. Stuart." "Why," said General Grant, with an expression of surprise, "I do not see how any one can object to Mr. Stuart. He devoted himself during the war to his country, contributing at all times his personal services and his means for the soldiers of the services and his means for the soldiers of the army. But," with a pause, "do not understand me as raying that I have selected Mr. Stuart as a member of my Cabinet." Mr. McClure said, "Mr. Stuart is not a representative of the Republican party." General Grant replied with emphasis, "Then I am not a representative of the Republican party." The President-elect then moved towards a desk, indicating that he did not desire to prolong the interview, and Mr.
McClure said, "General, I telt it my duty to
present the name of Governor Curtin,
and that accomplished, my mission is
ended." He then withdrew, Mr. McClure, excited, and seemingly indignant, hurried down to Willard's, and thence to the Capitol, spreading the result of his interview among his friends—commenting on its details, and expressing his belief that Stuart was going into the Cabinet. At the Capitol he met many Pennsylvanians. The news of his interview had preceded him, and the Congressmen from his State gathered and listened. Senator Simon Cameron was among them. "I Senator Simon Cameron was among them. "I am dispored," said that incorruptible statesman, am disposed," said that incorruptible statesman, "if Stuart is selected to indorse the appointment." "What has Stuart ever done for the party?" gibed in McClure again. "He has done a great deal," answered Cameron. "Ob! General, that is very well," echoed Mr. McClure, "out he is not the kind of men you wanted for aid when you desired to be re-elected Senator. He is not the kind of a man you had around the Girard House in Philadelphia, drinking wine and fixing up matters for the boys to so arrange the primaries that Cameron men would be elected fixing up matters for the boys to so arrange the primaries that Cameron men would be elected to the Legislature to send you to the United States Senate." There was a shout of laughter at this palpable hit. The crowd took up the talk. 'McClure is right." said one, 'Grant cannot go back on the politicians, and he won't sell out the men who elected him." 'But it is a bad start," said another, 'to take a plous old fellow like Stuart, who will be fooled in a week by the men around him." 'I'm for Grant having bis own way." said a radical Grant having his own way, Ball a grant having his own way, Ball a grant having his own way, Ball a grant having the didn't Curtin, and John Forney? Why, they didn't bave a bit of influence in the late Senatorial for Scott was elected in the face contest, of all their opposition. It is the impudence I ever heard of that these

going into the Cabinet from Pennsylvania. They say Grant confirmed it to-day. Still, there are some who declare that T. M. Keenan, a young lawyer of Western Pennsylvania, and an intimate triend of Grant, is, after all, the man. -The New York Heraid correspondent thus describes the interview:—
Grant listened very patiently to the eloquent and pathetic appeal of McClure; then turning to him with great coolness, replied that the appointment of Andrew G. Curtin to a place in his Cabinet was altogether out of the question, and Curtin's friends might as well understand it. He had reasons for not appointing Governor Curtin, but he declined to state them. McClure, amazed at the coolness and the curtuess

men should come down here to dictate to Grant.

the way the conversation has run all day; mos

everybody says that Stuart is the man who is

And this is

The people have repudiated them."

of Grant's response, remained stlent for a short time. Recovering him-self, he next made an appeal for the appointment of James K. Moorhead to a place in the Cabinet from Pennsylvania. Without allowing him to inflict another speech upor him Grant said he could not appoint Moorehead. for reasons which he declined to give. McClure had apparently exhausted his list. Perhaps Grant thought the next man be would propose would be A. K. McClure. Instead of that, however, he set about to tell Grant the kind of men he should not have in his Cabinet from Pennsylvania.

Upon McClure stating that he did not think

George H. Stuart a fit man for the Cabinet Grant, who had hitherto remained quie', turned rather sharply upon his visitor, and in a dis-tinct, clear tone said he did not see how any loyal man could object to seeing Mr. George H Stuart appointed to a place in the Cabinet, or to any other position in the Government. He had rendered peculiar and great service to the country during the war, and he regarded him as a man of more than ordinary ability. Checking himself, Grant added that he did not mean to intimate was the man whom he had selected from Pennsylvania for his Cabinet. The name of the person would be made public at the proper time, and he hoped it would give satisfaction not only to the people of Penosylvania but to the whole country. * * The conversation the whole country. * * * The conversation ended rather abruptly, and McClure left the army headquarters a wiser if not a happier man. He is thoroughly disgusted with Grant's ideas about the character of the man who should be in the Cabinet, and the last seen of him he was on his way to the railroad depot, carpet-bag in hand, bound for his peaceful home among the

hills of Peensylvania.

—The New York Times says that after McClure had been thus nicely blocked:— General Cameron entered the room where McClure was narrating his interview with General Grant. A discussion arose immediately on Pennsylvania politics, and both were, of course at total variance on the subject of what was best for the interests of the party in the State. Sena or Cameron said that he had talked with General Grant some days ago on Cabinet mat-ters, and that the General then stated that Curtin would not be appointed. Whereupon Senator Cameron said to General Grant that he did not care who was appointed, so that he was

a fair representative Republican.

McClure remarked that he understood from General Grant that Republicans would be ap-pointed to office in ail cases, but his objection was to the class from which General Grant proposed to take them. Mr. Cameron thought and felt that it would

be better to take a man from the merchant class. Stuart was acceptable to him, was a tariff man, McClure objected that Stuart was not a man who gould vitalize the party and make it pul-ante at a touch.

Mr. Cameron said that such men were very rare, and that after all they might not be so very desirable. It may happen, too, that the

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1869.

FIRST EDITION

wrong nerve would be struck and disorder produced. He behaved that Stutt would be an excellent administrative officer.

Mr. McClure had no doubt he could do the

Mr. Cameron believed him to be a man of great ability, who would fill any position with credit and judgment.

Mr. Cameron and Mr. McClure then refought their old fights on Pennsylvania politics. Of course there was no chance of their agree-

ment on a single point so far as their State was conceined.

The New York Tribune states:—"McClure's interview with Grant soon became known around the Capitol, and it was freely commented on. The anti-Curtin men from Pennsylvania are jubilant at the defeat of the foe they feared the most, and without seeking the selection of their own favorite, are willing to abide the result. Senator Cameron expresses himself as satisfied with any appointment Grant may

HAYTI.

Horrors of the Civil War-Outrages Committed by General Domingue,

President of the Southern Republic. The New York Tribune correspondent writes as follows from Aux-Cayes, Hayti, Feb. 17:— On my arrival here last week I found that the Pickers, a kind of guerrillas who are in favor of Salnave, had occupied the plains and hills in the rear of the city, and were plying it with shot and shell at a fearful rate. The President was in the harbor, on board the Galatea, and waiting with his gunboat, the Salnave, to arrive before commencing the bombardment from the before commencing the bombardment from the sea. I found everything in confusion, and everybody in a state of wild alarm. Soon after my arrival, Mr. Hollister, the American Minister, came into port in the United States ship of war Yantic, and immediately visited Mr. De Long, the American Consul. Mr. De Long is very ill, and occupied the house and store of Mr. George C. Brown, who is now the acting Consul here. I found in Mr. Brown's house at least 500 Hayttan refugees, who were lodged and fed at his expense. Their personal effects were piled up in all the rooms of the house, from the basement all the rooms of the house, from the basement to the attic. Mr. Brown informed me that Mr. Hollister, at the request of General Domingue, who calls himself the President of the South, had an interview with his Excellency and ex-plained to him the real situation of affairs at Aux Cayes, as he understood it. Mr. Hollister and Mr. De Long begged Domingue to spare the town and to take care of the interests of foreigners there. The President of the new republic was very polite. out expressed a determination to hold out as long as he could, and to die rather than yield. The murders committed by this man during the last lew weeks surpass belief. On the third of February he sent a large force to the prison where he had in irons many of Salnave's prin-cipal adherents, and murdered them all in cold blood. A few were killed in their cells, and the others were turned loose into the jail yard and shot by boys fifteen years old in a manner too horrible to relate. Boys use muskets in such a clumsy way that it sometimes takes them agre it while to kill a person with small arms. In several instances, I am told, twenty shots were fired at one prisoner. The women were more difficult to kill than the men; they struggled and lought for life in the most appalling manner and the eve-witnesses say that their shricks and imprecations were heartrending and too trightful to be represented. A nephew of the Hay-tian Minister to France, General Mentor, who was under medical treatment at the time, was placed in a conspicuous position, and obliged to see his fellow-prisoners murdered before he found relief. Then he was placed in a chair within a few feet of the muzzle of a cannon and blown to pieces with grape shot. One hundred and ten persons were massacred in this shocking manner. Mr. Hollister, I am told saw Mr. Rameau, the Secretary of State of this new republic, which represents Salnave as a tyrant and murderer, and which has for its motto "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," The captain of the American gunboat and the captain of the British ship-of-war Jason were both present at the interview, but no terms could be made with the rebels. It became necessary to take care of the women and children in the city, and with the consent of Salnave, Captain Abbot of the Yantic aided by the British sloop Jason, towed outside the narbor, in three merchant vessels, about two thousand persons. This was done with the consent of Salnave, who remarked that he "did not wage war with women or children." The bombardment, on account of the non arrival of the Salnave, did not come off according to programme, and as the persons on board the merchant ships had nothing to eat, President Salhave offered to take them to the nearest port in his possession, and feed and protect them, and return them to the city as soon as he was master of it. His proposal was spurned by the parties interested, who all went back to Aux Cayes to share the fate of the city. What that will be I cannot say, but our situation is very alarming. The Pickets desire to burn the town for the sake of pillage. Domingue threatens, in care of his defeat, to lay it in ashes, and the President may be obliged to destroy it with shot and shell before it will surrender. There has recently been an attack made by the Cacos upon Gonaives. They were repulsed with the loss of about 100 men killed and wounded. It is stated that the Cacos at St. Marc have re-ceived from the Upited States a ship-of-war known in our late struggle as the "Mount Vernon." It is reported that she brought in

NEW JERSEY.

The Governor Recommends a Change in the Mode of Taxation.

hold heavy guns concealed under her

To the Senate and General Assembly of New Jer.ey .- Gentlemen :- The time has arrived, in my judgment, when a change can be safely and judiciously made in the mode of taxation as applied to corporations upon which taxation heretofore been levied by means of transit duties. I therefore recommend to your honorable bodies the enactment of a law, upon the acceptance of which by the companies now paying transit duties (if such acceptance be requisite), all payments by them of such duties, whether upon passengers or freights, shall cease. To adequately provide for an income to the State equal at least to that obtained from corporations, provision should be made for the establishment of a just and uniform rate of taxation upon all railroad and canal companies, subject at all times to such changes in the rate of taxation as the Legislature may deem necessary or expedient to make. Provision should be made, however, for the payment of an amount per annum by existing corporations equal to those paid by them to the State, for the year past. In guarding the income of the State from diminution, the probable effect of the provision I have recommended, would be to make, for the time being, a somewhat unequal assessment upon existing corporations; a number of reasons could be submitted, were it necessary, to show that the inequality is more apparent than real. Great care should, never-theless, be taken in the establishment of the new system, that no real injustice is done to the corporations whose interests are to be affected by its provisions. Many important considera-tions will undoubtedly suggest themselves in arranging the details of au act so important to the State, and ultimately, and not remotely, valuable to the corporations. I am convinced the present mode of obtaining revenue, by the imposition of transit duties, is inconsistent with the spirit of our people, the more enlightened and just modes of taxation experience has developed, and unequal also in its operations upon our citizens. The operation of the system, too, is either persistently misunderstood, or wilfully misinterpreted by citizens of other States. I believe the enactment of a law containing the general principles I have recommended would leave the state free to pursue the most liberal

policy as to public improvements, and duality tend to turn the current of legislation, as regards taxation, towards a system more just in its provisions, and equitable in its operations, than our tax laws of late years have seemed to be

For these reasons I urge your a tention to the recommendations I have the honor to transmit to your honorable bodies.
Respectfully submitted.
Theodors F. Randolph, Governor.

THE CHARLESTON "MERGURY."

Valedictory of R. B. Rhett, Jr., Pro-prietor. This gentleman has been forced to cease the publication of the Mercury for lack of support. He ends a very pathetic valedictory as follows:

But in our judgment this Government is almost hopelessly despotic. So very feeble are the probabilities of reversal and reinstatement that they can safely constitute no element of our future policy. What then shall we do? We answer, look to a future of independence; seek harmony in the South for the sake of the South. Once the heart of the South throughout these fair lands was with the North. Not for money (for we sought not to use the Union to promote pecuniary interest), but for the sake of liberty against foreign nations; and for the sake of the past, in which they were associated in our etruggles for independence, and forthat "sacred honor" which our fathers pledged to them in our common Declaration of Independence, we loved the Union established between us. Rent

by their usurpations, it has been finally cut as under by the sword. It now forms the taugled and bloody strands of a deceitful, hostile despotism. That this despotism will work out its own dissolution we have not a doubt. The people of the Southern States will yet be a great

and tree people. In the portentous changes and events looming up before us, the Charleston Mercury will no more be heard. Its voice, which for fifty pears has mingled in the counsels of the imperiled South, is hushed. But will it be dead? Has it advocated no high principles of liberty which, in some warm-living heart, shall not be forgotten? Has it counselled no policy of stera resistence to wrong-of a brave defiance of tyranny-of a deathless effort for independence, ith a spirit undaunted and an honor untarnished for the South-a policy which shall yet survive and triumph? For long years, amidst trying circumstances and weighty responsibili-ties, I have struggled (I trust faithfully) for my endangered country. Apparently I have failed—my country has failed! But in the wise Providence of God failure often proves the greatest blessing, and seeming success eventuates in failure. The Saviour of men was crucified, and his enemies, in the exultation of their success, cried out, "His blood be ou us and on our children." Amost the afflictions and desolations of this our land, I have faith to believe in the future independence and prosperity of the South. I take my place among her ruined children-better so than to be the proudest and most honored of her successful enemies-and I

wait, hoping, praying, expecting the bright coming of her final deliverance. THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Withdrawal of Mr. Dawes—James G. Blaine Alone on the Track.

The contest over the Speakership of the House of Representatives of the Forcy-first Congress

of Representatives of the Forcy-first Congress has been very much simplified by the publication of the following letter:—
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 21, 1868.—Hon. J. G. Blaine.—My Dear Sir:—Having determined not to be longer a candidate for Speaker, I deem it doe to the friendly relations which have all along existed between us that I should communicate this determination to you at the earliest moment.

I am truly yours, H. L. DAWES.

At present, therefore, Mr. Blaine apparently has the track to himself. It is understood the entire New England delegation will cordially support him, and there being no other candidate, he will, it is believed, he nominated in the

tate, he will, it is believed, be nominated in the Republican caucus by acclamation for Speaker, when it meets on Tuesday evening next. James Gillespie Blaine was born in Washing-

ton county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1830. He received his concation at Washington College, where he graduated in 1847. Having removed to the State of Maine, he entered journalism as a profession, and for several_years acted as editor successively of the Kennebec Journal and Portland Adver During this time he was an active politician, and served four years in the Maine Legislature, being for two years Speaker of the lower house of that body. In 1862 he made his entrance upon the Congressional arens, having been three times re elected. In at Washington he has acknowledged leader, and has frequently presided over that body satisfactority as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

Disappearance of Two Horses in the Earth.

On Saturday morning, the 13th instant, says the Knoxville Press and Times, as Mr. Glenn, of New Market, Jefferson county, Tennessee, was engaged ploughing on a side hill on the farm of Mr. Hill, half a mile from New Market, he suddenly perceived his team of horses dis-appear into the ground beneath, leaving the plough and harness on terra firma. Upon examination he discovered that the ground had first given way under the hind feet of the horses, thus "skinning" the harness over their heads a the dumb beasts sank into the bowels of the earth.

One of the horses was buried some eighteen or twenty feet deep, and of course died instantly from suffication. The other remained in sight about twelve feet below the surface. Mr. Glenn and his son, who also witnessed the occurrence, attempted to save the living animal by descending into the cavity, but the earth kept giving way beneath them and they were soon unable to save themselves, and were rescued from their perilous position by neighbors whom their cries brought to the scene. Both of the horses

were lost. The cavity is circular, and twenty feet in dian eter. The dirt and horses nil the centre, while on each side is a large fissure, into which logs have been thrown, disappearing from view. and it has been found impossible to fill the cavities. There are no rocks or stones to be seen, yet the whole side seems to be a mere crust beneath which is an apparently unfath omable abyss.

A Fearful Ride.

On Thursday of last week, the locomotive Leonard W. Jerome was "booked" to follow the midday train out of New York to Poughkeepsie, stopping nowhere except for wood and water. Just as she was starting, and unknown to the engineer, two lads, respectively eight and ten years old, mounted the cow-catcher, intending to have a short ride along Eleventh avenue, supposing the engine was going "pump ur." They were seated on low elevation (the cross-beam of the cow-catcher), and were hid from the engineer by the smoke stack. Faster and faster whirled the iron horse over the rails, by cross streets, over rattling switches, and then with almost lightning speed the city was left behind as the locomotive reached the river bed of the road. The roaring steam, the sharp, rapid crack of the ponderous wheels as they cleared the joints of the rails, the swaying to and fro of the tons of iron, the shricking of the steam whistle as the sportive engine dashed past station after station, sent thrills of terror into the hearts of the youngsters as they hung with death-like grips upon projecting bars or boits, yelling and crying with fright in vain, for the deafening roar of machinery and the clash of iron drowned their cries for help almost before they left their lips. And so they rode till the locemotive came to a stand-still for water at Peek-kill, when one, completely evercome with fright and exhaustion, tumbled senseless to the ground, while the other, too weak to walk, was conveyed into the station, and, after good care, the two were sent back to New York.—Pough-keepeis (N. Y.) Eagie.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The Speakership of the Next House -Why Dawes Withdrew-Politicians Cautious in Approaching Grant.

Eaten and Twitchell-Conflagration in Ohio-European Market Quotations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASSINGTON, Feb. 26.

The Speakership of the Next House. Mr. Dawes withdrew from the Speakership ontest because he found that it was impossible for him to gain it except he agreed to go into a system of bargaining for places on the committees, which was utterly repugnant to a man of high toned character. Many of the members who had voluntarily pledged themselves for him he ascertained had done the same thing for Biaine, and Dawes concluded that rather than get the Speakership in such a way he would withdraw.

The friends of General Banks are urging him to allow his name to be used in the caucus as a candidate for Speaker. Banks has informed his friends that he cares nothing about the position, and will make no effort for it; but if he is elected he will consent to serve. Heretofore he has refused the use of his name in connection with the Speakership, but this was more because Dawes was from his own State and was in the field than anything else. It is not improbable that Banks' name will be sprung upon the caucus by the Massachusetts delegation. In that case he will be nominated over Blaine, as it is conceded that he is the best man for Speaker in the next House.

Politicians Cautions in Approaching Grant.

Since Aleck McClure was so effectually snubbed yesterday by General Grant, the politicians are a little more cautious how they approach him with their dictations as to who shall go into the Cabinet. Grant's remark to McClure relative to George H. Stuart has caused stock in the latter to advance considerably, and it is now stoutly contended that Stuart is certainly the coming man from Pennsylvania. After two days spent in inquiry, public men here are more familiar with who Stuart is than they were before. Politicians from Pennsylvania are thoroughly disgusted with Grant's proposed choice, and if they dared they would break out in open muting. Grant, however, is so thoroughly master of the situation that they cannot accomplish anything either by threats or flattery.

The Diplomatic Appropriations.

The new committee of conference on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill on the part of the House is Orth, Scofield, and Axtell. The committee will meet to-day and endeavor to reach some agreement, so as to save the Appropriation bill. It is probable, in view of the vote of the House yesterday, that Butler's proposition to consolidate the South American missions will be discarded entirely.

FORTIETH CONGRESS-THIRD SESSION

House of Representatives.

The House met at 11 o'clock, when the jour-The report of the Conference Committee on the dipiomatic and consular appropriation bill, yesterday, was rejected by a vote of yeas, 88; nays, 93; not 45 to 102 as erronlously stated in yesterday's report.

Mr. Miller presented three petitions for a con-

stitutional amendment recognizing the Almighty as the source of all authority is civil Mr. Spaulding, from the Committee on Ap-propriations, reported the bill making appro-priations for sundry civil expenses of the Gov-ernment, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole and made the special order for

On motion of Mr. Garfield and of Mr. Kerr, the testimony taken before the Committee of Military Affairs in reference to the army re-duction, and before the Committee on Roads and Canals, in reference to bridges across the Ohio, was ordered to be printed.

The House then went into Committee of the

Whole, Mr. Price in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation

Mr. Mullins moved an appropriation of \$20,000 for a custom-house and post office build-ing at Nashville, Tenn., and argued in support it, Rejected, Mr. Windom moved an appropriation \$25,000 for a custom-house and post office at St. Paul, Minn., and argued in support of it.

Adopted.

Mr. Axtell moved an appropriation of \$125,000 for the branch mint at San Francisco, Cal., and argued in support of it on the ground that an estimate of \$250,000 had been made for it, and that as in other items, the appropriation now asked for was only one-half the amount estimated. He showed the relative importance of the San Francisco Mint as compared with the Philadelphia Mint.

Philadelphia Mint: After remarks in opposition by Mr. Schofield. who had charge of the bill, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Hulburd of New York, moved an appro-

priation of \$12,500 for a custom house at Ozdens-burg, New York. Adopted. [Continued in our later editions.]

The Cases of Eaton and Twitchell. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 26 .- Governor Geary this morning received official notification that the Supreme Court had refused to allow the allocatur in the Twitchell case, and also that the respite of Faton had been received by Sheriff Lyle, but up to this time he has taken no definite action in either case.

Fire at Newark, Ohio.

NEWARK, Feb. 26.-A fire last night destroyed Hugh M. Wallace's dry goods store, William Baldwin & Son's boot and shoe store, and two grocery stores adjoining. The loss is \$15,000. mostly insured.

Navigation Opened.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 .- The first steamboat of the season has reached Poughkeepsie and

New York. They had to cut through six inches of solid ice for nine miles. Wife Poissare.

WORCESTER, Feb. 26 .- A preliminary examination of Robert D. Dyke, the alleged wife poisoner of Fitchburg, commenced before the Police Court in that town yesterday.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlante Cable.

This Morning's Quotations. London, Feb. 26—A. M.—Consols 93 for both money and account. United States 5-20s firmer at 80. American stocks steady. Eric Railroad, 244; Ill nois Central, 964; Atlantic and

Railroad, 24;; Ill. nois Central, 96; Atlantic and Great Western, 35.

Livenrool. Feb. 26—A. M.—Cotton heavy; uplands middling, 114d.; Orleans middling, 124d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 5000 bales. Sales for the week 57.000 bales, of which 8000 were for export and 9800 bales for speculation. The stock in port 13 282,000 bales, of which 108,000 are American.

London, Feb. 26—A. M.—Sugar, 39s. 6d. on the spot, and 30s. 6d. aftout; Turpentine, 33s. 3d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, Feb. 26—P. M.—Consols 93; for both money and account; United States 5-20s, 81. Stocks steady. Eric Railroad, 24; Illinois Central, 96; Atlantic and Great Western nominal of the contral of the c

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26—P. M.—Stock of cotton affoat 309,000 bales, of which 145,000 bales are

Amer.cap.
Pork dull; Lard, 94s. 6d.
Haves, Feb. 26—Cotton unchanged both on
the spot and affoat.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Feb. 28 1889.
The Stock market opened very dull this
morning, but prices were without any material

charge. Government securities were in steady demand for investment at an advance. City hans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 1001@101, and old do. at 975. has were unchanged; the new issue sold at 1001@101, and old do. at 974.

Railroad shares wereinactive. Reading sold at 46 3-16@46\(\frac{1}{2}\); no change; Penosylvania at 57@57\(\frac{1}{2}\), a slight advance; 123\(\frac{1}{2}\) was bid for Camden and Amboy; 43 f r Little Schuylkill; 69 for Norristown; 55 for M'nehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 55 for Lehigh Valley; 10 for Catawissa common; 33\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Catawissa preferred; and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 41 was bid for Second and Third, 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Spruce and Pine; 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Hestonville; and 38 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 159 was bid for Philadelphia; 31 for Mechanics'; 57 for Pesn Townsho; 58 for Girard; 77 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers'; 74 for City, and

Western; 31 for Manufacturers'; 74 for City, and 43 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were dull. Behigh Navigation sold at 29½, an advance of 1; 19 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 26 for Morris Canal; and 60 for Morris Canal preferred. PHILADELPHIA STOCK RICHARDS BALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S, Third street

-Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Taird street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—
10.00 A. M. 1321 11.22 A. M. .

10.00 A. M. 1321 11.22 A. M. 1321 10.50 1324 12.07 P. M. 1321 11.20 1322 12.08 1322 12.08 1322 12.08 1322 12.08 1322 12.08 1322 12.08 1322 12.08 1322 12.08 1322 12.08 1322 12.08 1322 12.08 12.

126@127\frac{1}{2}.
—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115\(\frac{1}{2}\)@115\(\frac{1}{2}\): 5-20s of 1862, 116\(\frac{1}{2}\)@117; 5-20s, 1864, 113\(\frac{1}{2}\)@113\(\frac{1}{2}\); 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 114\(\frac{1}{2}\)@114\(\frac{1}{2}\); July, 1865, 111\(\frac{1}{2}\)@111\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1867, 111\(\frac{1}{2}\)@10\(\frac{1}{2}\). Gold, 132\(\frac{1}{2}\). Union Pacific bonds, 101\(\frac{1}{2}\)@10\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.-The Flour Market is quiet at previously quoted rates. About 600 barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at \$5@5 25 for superfine; \$5.75@6 25 for extras; \$7@ 7.50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$8@9 75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$10@12 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sell at \$7@7.52. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and the demand is mostly for prime lots, which are in small supply, and held firmly; sales of red at \$1.75@1.90 for common and choice; amber at \$1.95@2.00; and 1000 bushels fair and choice No. 1 spring at \$1 67.61-75. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at \$1.55.61-58. Corn is searce and firm; sales of 2000 busnels yellow at 89.695c. Oats are without change; sales of Western at 74.6675c.; and Pennsylvania at 60.6670c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait. Bark is firm at \$60 per ton for No. 1 Quer-

citron. Seeds—Cloverseed is less active at the recent decline; sales at \$9.12360 50. Timothy ranges from \$3.35 to \$3.40. Flaxseed is taken by the Crushers at \$2.65.
Whisky is dull, and cannot be quoted over 97c.@\$1 per gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. [BY TRLEGRAPH.]
FORTRYSS MONROW, Feb. 26—Passed in for Baltimore—Barques Nellie, from Rio; Ervinea, from Leverpool; W. E. Anderson, from New York; Adeila,
from Cuba; brigs Hebe, from Rio; and Chautanooga,
from Porto Rico. Passed out—Brig Christian, for
Bremen; schrs Architect, for Porto Rico; and Campbell, for Savannah.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAFEBRUARY 26.

Schr Daniel McFee Smith, Providence via New Cas-tle, Del., Knight & Sons, Schr Nadab, Cheeney, St. Andrews, W. I., Knight & Schr Nadab, Cheeney, St.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING,
Steamship Fanits, Freeman, 24 hours from New
York, with mess. to John F. Oni.
Echr Anna, Edwards, 12 days from Norsolk, with
shingles to Patters: n & Lippincott.
Bhip Westmoreland, Hammond, from Liverpool
via St. Thomas 5th inst., with mess. to John R. Penrose. via St. Thomas 5th inst., with mose, to John R. Pen1086.
Schr Emma Bacon. Bean, 7 days from Portland,
with headings to Geo. C. Carson & Co.,
Schr Z. L. Adams. Robbins, from Boston, with mose,
to Mershon & Cloud.
Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff. 13 hours from
Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.,
Steaming America, Virden, 15 hours from Cape
Henlopen. Brought up ship Westmoreland; saw a
large barque, painted black, standing in. Barque
Abbie N. Franklin, from Messina, remained aground
at Pea Patch, last evening, discharging into a lighter
alongside.

Correspondence of the Philosolphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Feb 2:—6 P. M.—The following vessels are reported by the tug America as having gone to sea to-day:—Barques Edwin, for Gibraliar; Savannah, for Sombierro; Imperador, for Pernamb 200; Brother's Pride, for Matanzas; brigs Alpha, for London; J. B. Kirby, for Clenfuegos; and scar S. C. Svaus, for Matanzas, all from Philadelphia.

Wind NW.

Wind NW.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Marianna IV. Goncaives. was loading at Lisbon yeaterday, to sail March 10, for Philadelphia.

Behr David Siner. From Jacksenville. Fia., for Philadelphia, was aground on the Ledge yesterday—reported by revenue cutter Miami.

Behr H. McShain, Christ, fer Philadelphia, cleared at Battimore 24th inst.

Behr Elisabeth English. Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston Histone H